

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Belford's Eulogy on the Late Dudley O. Haskell.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill Passed--Tariff Tinkering.

Forfeiture of Northern Pacific Lands Recommended.

Northern Pacific Lands

WASHINGTON, February 28.—At a meeting of the house committee on public lands, Senator Belford's resolution offered yesterday providing for forfeiture of land along the route of the Northern Pacific railroad not completed to date. He said he had understood the power of congress to forfeit the land of the Northern Pacific had been waived, but upon examination into the legal aspect of the case he found he held a wrong impression. Anderson then withdrew the resolution offered by him yesterday which provided for forfeiture of land not earned within the time specified by the act making the grant of July 4th, '78, and offered a substitute providing that all grants except unpatented lands be forfeited. It was moved to amend the substitute so as to provide that only lands opposite the unconstructed line from Walla Walla to Portland be forfeited. The amendment was lost on a viva voce vote. Van Eaton offered an amendment providing for the forfeiture of the entire grant. This was lost by a vote of 8 to 8. Henry renewed the resolution originally offered by Anderson and which provided for forfeiture of all land not earned in the time specified by the act. The vote on the proposition was 9 to 4, Cobb, Payson, Anderson, Hensley, Strait, Lewis and Scates voting aye, and Belford, Oates, Van Eaton and Shaw nay. In preparing the bill declaring the forfeiture the committee proposed treating purchasers from the railroad companies as though they were purchasers from the government. Members of the committee say that about 551 miles from Duluth to Blomark were completed in the time specified in the act of July 4th, 1879, and that about 85,000,000 acres will be forfeited if the bill passes as prepared by the committee.

The Union Pacific's Reply.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The secretary of the interior transmitted a reply to Senator Van Wyck's resolution calling for information as to whether the Union Pacific Railroad company had taken any new stock or made any mortgage, pledge, lease, running arrangements or other traffic contract since March 3, 1878. The documents transmitted are voluminous and show, according to the statement of Dillon, general solicitor of the road, that the Union Pacific company has not since March 3, 1878, issued any new stock or made any mortgage or pledge on the property and earnings of the company contrary to enactment, nor any lease of its road. The solicitor further states that no act of congress contains any prohibition on the company from making traffic arrangements. The solicitor furnishes a copy of the triplicate agreement of December 6th, '83, but says in a letter to the commissioner of railways, "Your office cannot be made an agency to strangers or corporations who have private ends to promote and who not unfrequently represent rival and hostile interests whereby they may have inspection of the records, book and papers of the company; and copies of the agreement are now furnished at the request of the department solely for the information of the government."

Chinese Restriction.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The house committee on foreign affairs by a party vote, democratic favoring and republican opposing, agreed to favorably report with two amendments the bill prepared by the Pacific delegation in congress for the prevention of Chinese immigration. The clause in the original bill which made it necessary for Chinese students to have certificates stating the studies they purposed prosecuting, at what place and the length of time for completing the same, and that no student should remain in this country for a period exceeding ninety days after the completion of their studies, was stricken out. The second amendment to the bill makes it necessary for the United States to pay all expenses for subsistence and maintenance and return of any Chinese person who may not have been permitted to land from any vessel by reason of the provisions of the act. Representative Lamb was authorized to report the amended bill and expects to have it prepared Monday.

Alaska Settlement.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The bill introduced in the senate by Pendleton, by request, to facilitate the settlement and development of Alaska provides that an appropriation of \$10,000,000 be made for the survey, exploration and construction of a highway from Fort Wrangel to the nearest and most available station on the Canadian Pacific railway, at or near as practicable to the line of the 116th degree west longitude; and for opening agricultural and grazing lands of the territory of Alaska to settlement under the homestead laws in quantities of 640 acres to

heads of families and 320 acres to every person, male or female, over 21 years of age and unmarried.

A New Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON, February 28.—At a meeting of the eight democratic members of the ways and means committee it was unanimously agreed to report a substitute for the Morrison tariff bill. The substitute is identical with the bill introduced by Morrison except that the free list is confined to salt, coal and lumber. Other articles on the free list as proposed by Morrison will come under the provisions providing for 20 per cent ad valorem reduction. Democratic members of the committee say the substitute will be presented at an early day.

Cattle Disease in England

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The department of state has received information from the United States consul at Birmingham, England, that the foot and mouth disease is among the cattle of almost every county in England. The secretary of the treasury has requested the secretary of state to notify United States consuls in Great Britain not to certify invoices of cattle unless after examination by a veterinary surgeon they are satisfied the animals are free from disease.

XLVII Congress

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Deuster rising to a question of privilege sent to the clerk's desk and had read a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the liberal union of the German parliament, expressing its appreciation of the action of the house of representatives in adopting resolutions in honor of Edward L. Carter. The speaker stated that the question was not one of privilege, but by unanimous consent Deuster was permitted to continue. He said the executive committee of the liberal union expressed the sentiments of the people of Germany. The spectacle here represented was peculiar, as seen through American eyes. Prince Bismarck, the autocrat of the German empire, was the embodiment of an idea antagonistic to American institutions, that he had returned to America institutions might stand to the prejudice of the German people, but the resolution of the liberal union contradicted that assumption. Death had broken down all political feeling and in the presence of an open grave the universal brotherhood of man was the inspiration of the hour. The same was true of the Germans as a people, and if they were misrepresented by a man in a place of power they had no other method of settling themselves right before the world than by the resolution of the liberal union. In his resolution, in his official place as a member of that body, as a native German and an adopted citizen of the United States, he declared to express his earnest conviction that the action of the liberal union was the true index of the feeling of united Germany, and that the action of Prince Bismarck would not rise above the dignity of a matter of personal retaliation in no way affecting the kindly relations of the two countries.

Guenter denied that the people of Germany were hostile to this country or its institutions or that the letter of Prince Bismarck in returning the Carter resolutions reflected the sentiment of that people. They did not approve his discourtesy, neither did they endorse his autocratic action in prohibiting the importation of American products.

Kasson moved to refer the resolution presented by Deuster to the committee on foreign affairs, and it was so ordered.

The house resumed consideration of the pleuro-pneumonia bill, the pending amendment being that reported from the committee of the whole striking out the fourth section, the quarantine section. The amendment was agreed to; yeas 152, nays 118.

Pendleton offered a resolution recommending the bill with instructions to the committee on agriculture to report a bill which shall embrace a more thorough system of inspection to guard against the introduction of cattle from abroad, and to organize a more strict quarantine against the importation of diseased animals and to make such legislation as will eradicate pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases, and giving the committee leave to report at any time.

Calkins, of Indiana, inquired whether in the present state of business the effect of this resolution would not be to kill the bill utterly.

Randall denied emphatically that such would be its effect. It was not a destructive motion, but one which would enable the bill to be put in proper constitutional shape.

Batch, of Missouri.—The bill is in a constitutional shape now.

Randall demanded the yeas and nays. The resolution was rejected, yeas 139, nays 145. So the house refused to recommend the bill. The bill then passed, yeas 155, nays 127.

The affirmative votes were cast by republicans and the following named democrats: Beach, Bland, Breckinridge, Budd, Burges, Caldwell, Clary, Carleton, Converse, Cook, Danster, Dibrell, Feiler, Foran, Egan, Geddes, Graves, Green, Hatch of Missouri, Hewitt of New York, Hill, Jones of Wisconsin, King, LeFevre, Lore, Lowry, Nelson, Maybury, Morgan, Morrison, Moulton, Muldrow, Murphy, Nease, O'Neil of Missouri, Pusey, Sencoy, Springer, Sumner of California, Taylor of Tennessee, Ward, Walker, Wilkins, Winans of Michigan, Winans of Wisconsin, Wood, Worthington and Yapple. The only republican who voted in the negative was Hinton, O'Hara and York.

tion and care of herds of cattle. It prohibits transportation from one state to another of any live stock affected with any contagious or infectious disease, and provides for the prosecution of any person violating this prohibition. Two hundred and fifty thousand is appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the bill.

Public business was suspended and the house proceeded to pay an appropriate tribute to the memory of Hon. D. O. Haskell, late representative from Kansas.

Kan reviewed the early life of his deceased colleague and the purity and kindness of his private relations. In later years his legislative duties were performed with an honesty, ability and energy which rendered his death a national calamity and caused his state to bow down in sorrow before his great bereavement.

Kelley expressed deep regret and sorrow at the loss which the house had sustained of an enlightened and courageous legislator. He could bear testimony to the ability which Haskell had displayed in taking the charge of the tariff bill which a hideous disease had prevented him as chairman of the committee on ways and means from assuming, but now the vigorous youth had gone and a diseased old man restored to health lived to mourn the loss of his gifted co-laborer.

Further addresses were made by Tucker, Keifer, McKinley, Rice, Russell, Browne, Burnes, Pettibone and Perkins. Haskell reviewed his intimate acquaintance of sixteen years with the deceased, and stated that he never heard him say an unkind word to any man.

Belford closed the eulogistic remarks with the following address:

Mr. Speaker, among the sweet legends of the past we learn of two islands located in an unknown sea. The one was called the island of the living, and the other that of the dead. Into the former dead water could enter. Its city was resplendent with beauty, and in its gardens and parks no flower lost its flush, no violet its hue, and no lily was ever numbered by the hand of frost. But disease was allowed to visit its inhabitants. They were blest with the attributes of immortality, yet cursed with the infirmities of humanity. There was no disease in this island, and all the festivities and feasts that it could afford. There were dream boats of glory, and the whirls of the dance, and the soft lute tones of gaiety. But the inhabitants of this island were weary of its joys and activities and sought repose beneath the shadows of the island of death. Sleep had taught them that there might be a surcease from sorrow and that the weary limbs and tired souls might somewhere find repose. They constructed their barks and entering on their uncertain voyage struck for the shores of the other island and reaching them were at rest.

Does not this legend typify the relations of those who dwell in the annals of time to those who rest in the realm of eternity? The weariness of life inspires the enjoyment of death. Hamlet expressed but an unvarnished instinctive fear when he declared in his soliloquy that we must not fly from the burden of to-day to the uncertainties that might occur to-morrow. "That which is universal can not be an evil."

The dread of death is but an animal instinct. The falling of the leaf is death, the withering of the flower is death; the changing of the foliage in the forest is death.

The whirlwinds on our faces, the increasing gray in our hair, are but the indications of the coming of the great Master who gives us repose. His hand, after all, is soft as the dew of the morning. Even the condemned in his prison eats a hearty meal and sleeps quietly the night that precedes his execution. It is not death that is terrible, but it is the separation from friends, the inability to converse with those that are here and those that have departed. Dying is but a disappearing, a letting go, a release from the burden of a better life. Oh, what a mystery is this art of living! Is it not greater than the mystery of dying? Does one bring more hearty anxieties and solitudes than the other?

The field of infinite and immeasurable space into which we drift is but the domain of naked conjecture. But here we have the substance where the cactus and poisonous weeds grow and flourish. How many ships with full sails go out into the bosom of the ocean only to return battered and worn. How many hearts commence life joyful and glad, only to find it a weary and dreary task, like a clock out of time! How many things there might have been for which the hungry heart sighed and failed to acquire!

There are many faces in early life gladdened with the joyance of hope and courage, and yet we have seen the smiles fade into gloom and sink below the horizon. Does this after all, furnish us with anything but hope inspired and hope disappointed? When we contemplate the problem which each of us must solve can we not realize that our departed brother is folded in the realm of eternal kindness and has escaped the perplexities with which we are annoyed, and that he is looking upon this world without the red rust of tears that we notice in each other's eyes? We vainly struggle to reach and mortal are the deep things hidden from our mortal sense. We seek to count stars, but most of them are out of telescopic view, and our dull, stupid souls do not know the deep things that are hidden from us. This and not one sure platform on which we can stand and that is this. "That God has chosen for the best."

Theaching heart and the sorrowful soul look forward to the sweet "Bye-and-bye," where a pure ideal of what they might have been may be realized and the faults that de-based us here may be purged and corrected there; where the drooping flower of this life may be the erect and stalwart of the ages to come; where the crooked ways of this world may be made the straight ones in the next, where the sorrows that abound the weary soul here may be illuminated by the eternal sun that will make them repentant forever; and that every eye gazing upon them will perceive that the light of God's countenance shines through each soul, and will ultimately make it beautiful and serene. This is no vain hope, because it is the harbinger and sunset of the millennium whose arch and span are made up of the promise of beauty and rest.

Dudley C. Haskell was great and noble-hearted, his thoughts and his deeds blended together like the notes that spring from the various strings of a harp. He was courageous and manly in debates, and wise and judicious in council. He was affable in his manners, loving, fraternal, and honest in all his avocations. In his experience he had learned and felt the sentiments expressed by the German poet.

Who never knew misfortune, lived but half who never wept, nor hourly did laugh. Who never failed, could scarce have striven and wrought.

Who never doubted, hardly could have thought through the gradations of labor and poverty he reached this house. He was a conspicuous member of its chief committee, and devoted the energies of his mind and the buoyancy of his heart to revise those great laws which affect the industrial interests of the republic. His lips were too white to utter a lie, and his hands too pure to accept a bribe. Why a man thus constituted should in the heyday of his youth have been galled by the harvester Death passes my comprehension. I feel, and I contemplate the event, like Schiller felt when he wrote his poem entitled "The Battle," and wherein he exclaimed:

God grant when this life is o'er in the life to come that we meet once more.

Oh, how mournful are the groans that echo from the chambers of death! Of all the sad notes which human ears have heard are the death notes that accompany the departure of our friends.

He was plucked from us in the very spring time of his days, with the pulses of thought strong, vigorous and clear. Is nature in combination with human soul to enable them to reach the height of perfection in the blush and bloom of their youth and vigor? How enchainingly the rainbow of future promise must have appeared to him, and with what eagerness he must have embraced the possibilities of the future. It is inexplicably sad to witness the solace of death severing the threads that bind the human soul to this earth, where so much joy and bliss are found. What hopes are crushed, what anticipations are frosted? But is it not a compensation that in the grave our rest is undisturbed? No sorrow, no slander, no venom, and no temptation can touch us there. The ocean that separates this world from the next no human eye can penetrate. The shadow of the future is on the shore of the present, and what lies in the silent world no eye can see. Oh, how sweet it would be if on this ocean that divides time from eternity and on which souls are the ships of passage, we could freight these spiritual vessels with messages of love to that bourne from which no traveler returns! We would send letters fragrant with the purest affections of the human soul. We would send bouquets of flowers as beautiful as those that first appeared in the garden of Paradise. But we simply grasp the air and find our hands empty. We look at the sea and find it shoreless. We speak to the passing messengers and find that to his lands we can consign no commission. My dear, departed friend, let me express in the language of one of the world's greatest men and sweetest poets my own sentiments.

For thee we'll bow, thou memory dear, By our blessings hilled to slumbers sweet, Sleep on calmly in thy prison drear, Sleep on calmly till again we meet.

Till the loud almighty trumpet sounds, Echoing through these corpse-cumbered bounds, Till God's angel wind, hurrying through the bounds, Placed by Death, with life those corpses finds.

Till, impregnate with Jehovah's blast, Grave bring forth and at his mosaic dread, In the smoke of plumes melting fast, Once again the tomb give up their dead.

What a wonderful sight we shall some time see when the great of the earth are all gathered there, when the haughty of the earth and the lowly of the earth are gathered without the slightest regard. In the sweeter time to come, when the blossoms all bloom and the infirmities of this life be forgotten, we will realize that the soul is the jewel of all things, and that the circumstances which encompass us here simply tend to brighten and burnish it, that the office of the shadow is to intensify the sunlight. And if there is ultimately to be a perfectibility of the human soul, we will be across the river what we might have been here.

Oh, what is death but a rebirth into that larger life where we go on forever! Who can measure the compass of our existence? We come here without our consent, and depart without being consulted.

Is it possible that our rest is to come in the bosom of the planets that illumine the sky? Are we to realize ultimately that the sun and the moon and the stars are but a part of the great system of the Heavenly Father who counts the number of our hairs and notes the dropping of a sparrow? These, indeed, are puzzling questions, and no man can solve either the riddle of life or death. The pagan religion to the dying laid no terrors. The intelligent thought of to-day in contemplating death brings no dismay to thoughtful souls. Once we were unknown and unincarnate, and all of us came into this world indicating our appearance with a cry. Our mothers, who hold the doorway of life, love us when we come and weep when we go out.

Does not the mystery of life increase with every thought touching its conditions? How anxiously we stand on the shore of the ocean, and lift our eyes to the heavens above us, and cleave the air and ask: "When will the tide ebb and return?" Yet it is all in vain and hopeless. Over the ripples of this boundless sea there is no rustle of air that brings us a response.

We long for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still.

Can it be possible that the attractions of this life by way of personal friendships are but the reproduction of loves and affections that existed in the ages before when our spiritual incensements were entirely different? On this subject I can think of nothing sweeter or better than the poem of Colonel Joyce, entitled "Unknown," which I repeat.

I gazed on the babe at its mother's breast, In a cradle of love and a cradle of rest, It turned with a smile that was sad and lone, And murmured in dreaming, "Unknown, unknown."

I beheld the youth so bold and so brave To tell me the tale of the lonely grave, But he sang of pleasures that rustled in the air, And his echoing voice replied, "Unknown, unknown."

Then I questioned the gray haired man of years, Whose face was furrowed with thought and tears, And he paused in his race to simply groan, The sobbing word, "Unknown, unknown."

I asked the lover, the poet, and sage In a crowd of the truth, and candidly saw, If, after death, 'tis all unknown, unknown? I asked the monk the life to the boundless sky, Slipped in my soul for the how and the why, The answer was in a sigh and a frown, I heard but the echo, "Unknown, unknown."

We come like the dewdrops and go like the mist, As frail as a leaf by autumn wind kissed, Fading away like the roses of June, Wishing and waiting to meet the Unknown.

Nature, oh! Nature, the god I adore, There's light in thy realm, I ask for no more, From the seed to the fruit all things are grown, Yet, while we know this, the cause is unknown.

We grope in the dark and inquire why we have been brought here, and we vainly study what is to be the end of our being and whether we shall attain a definite object or miss it altogether. Tenyson in the following lines has expressed the despair and the hope of every human soul.

But what we know not anything, I can but trust that good shall fall At last—far off—at last, to all, And every winter change to spring To meet my dream, but what am I? An infant crying in the night, An infant crying for the light, And with no language but a cry.

Oh, how the great of this earth from the times of Zoroaster and Christ to those of Swedenborg and Wesley have struggled to solve the problem, "What am I, and why am I?" No satisfactory solution has been found. Descartes summed up his philosophy by declaring, "I think therefore I am." Seneca, staggering in the dark, shouted out, "If only one might have a guide to truth!" "We must wait," Plato declared, "for one to be a God inspired man, to teach us our religious duty." And Caesar declared in the Roman senate that there was no God and that the future was more than a blank. The world, after all, must rest on its growing faith, and as man gets better and sweeter and more virtuous in his life his god assumes these attributes, just as the Grecian gods took on the character imparted to them by the Athenians. It would seem to me that in the maze of this life we might receive at least an occasional revelation that would quiet our anxieties and give our souls actual assurances of a positive immortality.

But if there be a personal God we can not judge of the wisdom of his designs until we know the end he seeks to accomplish. I remember once to have stood by the side of a loom where they were weaving Brussels carpet. The design of the weaver was unknown, and the figure but half completed. I said there was too much black and too little white, too much pink and too little yellow. Turning to me, a lady remarked, "Without knowing the design your criticism is unjust." This weaver but typifies the Almighty weaver who has all our human souls like so many threads on His infinite loom, and when the carpet that he is making is spread on the floor of eternity and illuminated by the light of His countenance, it will be found that there is not one thread of white too much nor of black too little.

At the conclusion of the eulogies the house as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased adjourned.

SENATE

Ingalls introduced a bill to remove injunctions of secrecy from the court martial that tried General Fitz John Porter in order that members of it may give the details to the public and testify to the case if called on.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill to authorize the construction of steel warships, McPherson, Jones of Florida, and Miller of California, took part in the debate. The latter was in favor of making a liberal appropriation.

Bayard reviewed the action of congress in the last few years in regard to the navy and continued that it was impossible for senators to ignore the fact that there was for one reason or another a great deal of distrust in the head of the navy department. In the opinion of many men the president's selection of the incumbent for that position was not wise. He (Bayard) would be reluctant to give pain to any man, but these were public questions and should be discussed in a plain, open and public manner. It was partly for this reason that congress placed restrictions on the building of ships now in the course of construction.

Hale here remarked that he had given notice of an amendment to the pending bill which would throw the protection of the acts of '83 and '85 around ships now proposed, and that the amendment was itself suggested by the secretary of the navy. Hale then offered as a substitute for the amendment of McPherson the following: "And said vessels shall be designed and constructed in all respects in accordance with and subject to the conditions and provisions of the naval appropriation acts of August 5th, '83 and March 3d, '85, authorizing the construction of four steel cruisers."

McPherson objected to the amendment at this time and it went over.

Hawley maintained that the distinguished ability of the present secretary of the navy was well known, and when his duties were closed his record would compare favorably with that of any secretary who had ever filled the office.

After debate a vote was taken on McPherson's first amendment, reducing the number of proposed ships from seven to four. Defeated, yeas 17, nays 34. The question recurring on McPherson's second amendment, which provided conditions under which contracts should be made, Hale offered the amendment above set forth.

Sowell offered as a substitute for both an amendment providing that the vessels be built at one or more government navy yards and that the substitute was not at this time in order.

A vote was then taken on the amendment of Hale to the amendment of McPherson, and Hale's amendment was agreed to.

The question recurring on McPherson's amendment as so amended was agreed to. Sowell then presented his substitute.

Jones of Florida offered an amendment to it, providing that the construction of the vessels should be apportioned between the different navy yards of the country.

Pending debate on the amendment the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

Mining Meeting

SAIT LAKE, February 28.—A meeting was held to-day of the Moutain Mining company. Three hundred and twenty thousand shares were represented. The old officers were re-elected. Affairs are in good condition, out of debt and money in the treasury. A resolution was adopted to give up the Utah corporation and incorporate under the laws of Montana, reducing par value of shares from twenty-five to five dollars each, the number of shares to remain the same, and making the capital stock two million instead of ten, as now. W. A. Clark, of Butte, president of the company, leaves to-night for New York.

Sargent Safe.

SAIT, February 28.—Several Berlin papers in friendly relations with Minister Sargent assert that the question of recall has not been raised.

New York, February 28.—To inquiries at the White House, Washington, the secretary of the president gives an unqualified answer, "There is no thought of recalling Mr. Sargent."

THE LAND LAWS.

Cattle Growers Alarmed by Proposed Legislation in Congress

Prepare a Protest Showing the Effect on a Great Industry.

The Laws that are Needed--Necessity of Fences.

Cattle Growers Protest

DEVELOP, February 28.—The News to-morrow morning contains the following. The bill that was introduced into the senate by Senator Ingalls of Kansas on December 10, 1883, to prevent the unlawful inclosure of public lands, it will, if enforced in the growing regions of the Rockies, cause considerable annoyance to one of the largest industries of the great and growing west. In an agricultural sense the bill of Senator Ingalls is eminently just and proper and was evidently introduced by the senator to gratify the wishes of his agricultural constituents, and if the law is enforced in that one particular only no objection can consistently be raised, but there appears to be another side to the case. The cattle growers appear to be affected more than anyone else and they righteously protest against this infringement, not that they care to possess themselves of water rights and pasturage for the sustenance of their stock but they want the privilege of protecting themselves and herds against the encroachment of others engaged in the same business. Another important feature in favor of stockmen is that the land they enclose and fence is of such a description that it is valueless for any other purpose than that for which it is now used, that of raising hay for horses used in progress of their business, and for use as corral during the branding seasons. To take from them these small parcels of fenced land would be manifestly unjust beside allowing the land to remain forever idle, returning no revenue to the government. Senator Ingalls' bill provides for a fine of \$100 per day for each and every day such enclosure shall be maintained from and after the passage of the act. It also provides for a fine of \$100 to be imposed in case an occupant of public lands prevents in any manner any person from establishing a settlement or residence on any tract of public land subject to entry under the laws, or to obstruct or prevent free passage over or through said public lands. To any one familiar with the arid, alkali soil of the west and of its non-agricultural nature even through irrigation, it looks as though no man of ordinary common sense and reason would ever think of taking a homestead or pre-empting lands that are utterly valueless and useless for agricultural purposes, but there are such persons and they would take advantage could they of the few little spots that are now used by cattle growers for the purpose of branding stock. Fearing that the bills introduced into the senate by Messrs. Ingalls and Edmunds might work a detriment to an interest that represents many millions of dollars, the executive committee of the cattle growers of Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana have forwarded to their representatives in congress the following memorial, which covers every point of interest to the cattle growers.

The undersigned address you on the subject of proposed changes in the land laws as indicated by the synopsis of various bills given in daily papers, notably the sweeping measures ascribed to Senators Edmunds and Ingalls. We represent through the executive committee of state and territorial stock associations the combined cattle interests of Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana. In Colorado we speak for the owners of 1,500,000 head of cattle covering an investment of \$75,000,000. In Wyoming and Nebraska we speak for the owners of 2,000,000 head of cattle covering investment of \$100,000,000. We do not advocate in theory or practice the system of inclosing with fence large bodies of public land, though we admit frankly that this has been done by individuals in some instances. We do not wish to comment upon or criticize any action the general government has taken or may take in such cases, but we speak from the standpoint of great masses of cattle raisers on the plains who have invested their money here when both life and capital were hourly in risk from hostile Indian tribes, who have made those infertile wastes produce immense additions to the taxable wealth of the country, who have created by this product thriving and intelligent communities where no other industry could have existed and who desire to continue this business as it has been in the past, seeking no exclusive privileges, but conceding to the cattle of all men alike the grazing facilities of the public domain. The business appears to us to be threatened with serious injury by some of the proposed measures which are urged, we understand, to the wise and proper end of preventing the ill-used acquisition of public lands. As an illustration we select the section which proposes to make it a criminal offense to place any improvement upon public land to which land the person making the improvement has not and does not expect to get a title under the existing law. The nature of our business is so well understood by you that it needs only a brief explanation. For the protection of our men in winter we must build cabins at wide intervals over the ranges where our cattle roam. To brand these cattle we build pens known as corals at similar intervals. To support our horses we must cut hay at various points, and these small improvements which are all the country affords must be

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PUBLISHED BY
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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper after notice is thus given.

Mr. George R. Macklin is authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to collect any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STUBBS,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Mr. Blaine is now thought to be a candidate, though claimed to be for Logan. He probably wanted to get Logan out of the way and so induced Logan to start his campaign too early.

Mr. Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin will be candidate for the republican nomination for the presidency. He has as good a record as a soldier as Logan and his civil record is better. He is now the most prominent black horse.

The Denver Tribune says that General Hamill will not be a candidate for governor and that he is openly for Lieutenant Governor William H. Meyer for that position. This strengthens Mr. Meyer's position as a candidate very much.

There is an effort to make a national affair over the trouble between Mrs. Mackey and Meisner. At the dinner to be given the latter on his fiftieth birthday, it is announced an American artist is to be present. The American colony wish to know the name of this artist.

It looks as though Senator Logan's candidacy was rather prematurely announced. The enthusiasm spent itself a week ago. His record in the senate does not inspire much confidence in his ability as a statesman. He has usually taken the wrong side of most questions.

The following information from the Denver News will be of interest to the republican party of this state: "Mr. Chaffee will take 'two other delegates to the Chicago convention from Colorado, and the six votes will be cast by Chairman Chaffee for John A. Logan for president. The likelihood as well as the announcement in their hats and get used to thinking it. Colorado will give the first 'solid vote for Logan that will be cast in the 'convention'."

The grand council of Basle desire to place the Catholic schools under the care of laymen. The question was submitted to the vote of the people and carried by a large majority. This will deprive the religious orders of the care of the schools. The movement in Switzerland toward the secularization of the public schools has been growing stronger and stronger. The reason is that the secular schools are the most efficient. The attendance is better and the instruction more thorough. In a few years there will be no church schools in Switzerland supported by the state.

The Hon. T. M. Patterson was interviewed on his way through Chicago regarding the meeting of the democratic national committee at Washington. He gave the following opinions which are interesting from our leading democratic statesman.

The Hon. T. M. Patterson, member of the democratic national committee from Colorado arrived at the Palmer house last evening, and will proceed to Denver to-day. Mr. Patterson voted for Chicago, and is a McDonald man. His ticket reads McDonald and Flower. He reports that Tilden took among the members of the committee had no heart in it. Carter talked Tilden into the committee meeting, and so did others, the major saying Chicago's sentiment was Tilden. But there wasn't any enthusiasm. Mr. Patterson interprets the selection of Chicago to mean that the low tariff doctrine of the democratic platform will not be so terribly low. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska's committeeman, read before the committee a revised free trade paper. When finished, four or five manufacturers were on their feet with protest. The generally vehement protest showed something of a protective temper. The call issued was virtually the call of eight years ago; it contained no commitment to any tariff policy. Mr. Patterson was satisfied Mr. Burton would not be re-elected chairman. He said that Barker, of Georgia, had offered in committee a resolution providing that the committee ask the convention to make it possible to choose the chairman from the country at large and not alone from among the committee. The resolution will come up for further consideration at the meeting of the committee the day before the convention, when Mr. Patterson takes it will pass.

A very interesting story was told by the Hon. J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts, to a Chicago Inter Ocean reporter in regard to Webster, John Quincy Adams and Jefferson Davis. It was charged that Webster had diverted \$1,000 of the state department funds to his private use. A committee of investigation was appointed by the house of representatives and Jefferson Davis was made chairman. He was visited after the appointment by John Quincy Adams and received the following advice from Adams:

"Young man, you have been fast with a great responsibility. I beg of you not to allow partial prejudice to bias you into injustice. However you and I may differ from each other and from him in our political opinions, remember that Mr. Webster is one of the great men of this country and of the world, and that to tarnish his good name would be to disgrace America in the eyes of mankind. Cover up nothing, be faithful to your trust, but do not be unfair. Remember America is young and has nothing to be proud of but the splendid record of its men. England is rich and has a great history, but even that country is justly

prouder of her great men than of her great possessions. You are young and would regret to do you a mistake at the outset of your career, which will, I trust, be an honorable one. Good day."

It is perhaps needless to add that Webster was vindicated. The advice given by Adams is good and particularly needed to-day. The reckless attacks on our leading men have done irreparable harm. They have destroyed public confidence in many a man entirely worthy of confidence. Partisan feeling inspires most of these attacks, we are happy to state, rather than private malice. But the results are none the less dreadful nor are the methods less reprehensible.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, February 23—Money easy, 1½ to 2, closing offered 2, prime paper 4 to 6½; sterling exchange firm 48½, demand 48½; government steady, railway bonds weaker, state securities quiet, stock market weak and lower. The result of the day's trading was a decline on the whole list of active stocks, the largest losers being Manhattan 2, Northwestern preferred ¾, Canadian Pacific 1½, Burlington 2, Canada Southern 1½, Central Pacific 1, Lackawanna 2½, Missouri Pacific 1½, Northern Pacific 1½, Oregon Navigation ¾, Oregon Transcontinental 1½, St. Paul 2, Texas Pacific 1, Union Pacific 2½, Western Union 1½.

The Post says it is well known that Gould and Vanderbilt have had a personal conference every morning this week and it is quite certain they have not abandoned their position of supporting the market.

The volume of business in the mining market was of extremely small proportions during the morning, sales aggregating over 1,700 shares, including Iron Silver 1,100, 7.25; Standard 6,500; Iron Silver 1,100, Consolidated Pacific 30 to 35; Central 64; and Harlan 07. In the mining market in the afternoon there was a good demand for Standard at 6.00 to 6.75.

Another Infernal Machine.
LONDON, February 23—In the house of commons the home secretary stated that a third infernal machine had been discovered at the Haddington railway station. The machine was of American manufacture and contained dynamite. The machine was inside of a valise intended to be a cash box, it consisted of twenty pounds of dynamite in which was imbedded an American alarm clock pistol. The hammer of the pistol was raised.

It seems the clock room clerk at Charing Cross station heard a noise like the ticking of a clock inside the heavy valise. He forth with handed the valise over to the police. The valise contained a tin box in which was a clock connected with a loaded revolver and timed to run four hours before discharging the revolver. When the hammer of the revolver had fallen the cartridge failed to explode and a disaster was thus averted.

It had exploded it would have done much greater damage than that at Victoria station, as the clock room is built under the hotel.

The War in Egypt.
LONDON, February 23—A battle took place to-day between General Graham and the rebels not far from here, in which the latter were defeated. General Graham marched from Fort Baker this afternoon, brought to-night and resumes the march on Teb to-morrow. One company is left to guard Trinkitat.

Collision and Death.
CHICAGO, February 23—A daily news paper train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis road, leaving here for Indianapolis at 12 to-day, collided with a west-bound freight train when one mile east of here. The engines of both trains were demolished and Freeman Lusey, of the freight, instantly killed. The cars are splintered and piled in a complete wreck. Many passengers were hurt, but at present the number and names of killed and injured cannot be ascertained. It is rumored twelve were killed. The accident is supposed to be owing to disobedience of orders.

Escape of a Murderer.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 23—A San Bernardino special says: "W. R. McDowell, the murderer sentenced to be hanged, broke jail this morning and with the aid of a horse is believed to have reached Mexican territory, 120 miles distant. Sheriff Burkhardt offered \$500 reward for his capture alive or dead. The residence of William Clark, distant from jail, burned at the time. The escape is said to be the work of McDowell's confederates."

Independents Organized.
NEW YORK, February 23—The committee appointed at the independent republican conference met this afternoon at General Barlow's office and appointed two sub-committees, one on organization the other for the purpose of securing headquarters in this city and Chicago. The other committee will select representative republicans from every state in the union to form a central committee, and then a plan for the organization of the whole country will be adopted.

Indications for Colorado—Warmer, fair weather.
Two Dakota herders were lost in a snow storm on the 15th inst.

The Oregon democratic convention meets April 17th at the Dalles.

Sam M. Sherkey has been confirmed as receiver of public monies at Las Cruces, N. M.

Mr. Edmund Smith of Boston, an early abolitionist and associate of Garrison, died yesterday.

The car has decided to continue a support council on March 10th, to consider the 60th question.

The republican state central committee of Ohio yesterday fixed the dates of the convention on April 23 and 24.

Comte Camille de Richelieu, Italian vice consul at San Francisco, was arrested for slapping a Chinaman who invited a lady.

Pere Hyacinthe, wife and son arrived at Los Angeles yesterday where he remains several days, lectures and proceeds to San Francisco.

At a carnival and festival at Vallareal, Portugal, yesterday, an affray occurred between military and the people. Fifteen persons were injured.

A party of Americans disguised as lynchers took an Indian murderer from British officers and hanged him a mile beyond the boundary in British Columbia.

Thieves entered the residence of Richard LeBeet, 401 Tremont street, Denver, Wednesday afternoon and carried off \$100 in money and jewelry valued at \$400. As yet there is no clue.

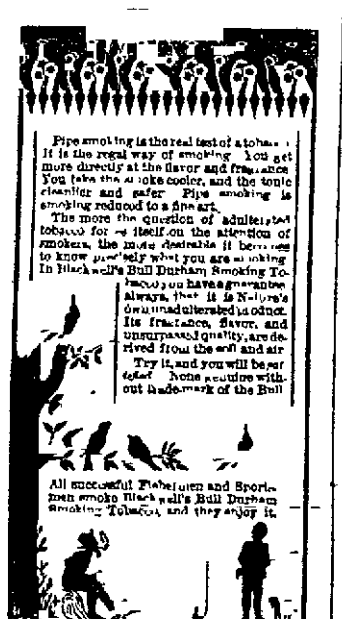
The treasury department has issued warrants for about \$11,500,000 on account of pensions the present month. It is therefore expected the reduction of the public debt for the month will be less than usual.

Loading stockmen of Texas, who were interviewed yesterday, favored the pleuro-pneumonia bill. They thought it could not hurt Texas cattle interests as they had never known of a case of the disease in the state.

Application has been received at the post office department for the appointment of Miss Lizzie Nutt as postmistress at Uniontown, Pa. She is sister of young Nutt, recently acquitted at Pittsburg of the charge of murdering Dukes.

London Streets at Night.

John Bull and his island, by Max O'Rell.
From 8 o'clock in the evening the finest part of London is entirely given up to debauchery. Respectable Englishmen do not walk about in the evening. The men that you see in the street are mostly foreigners or provincials who have come up to town for a round of dissipation. Several years ago the public ball rooms were closed, and the market, which used to be held within four walls, is now transferred to the open street. The police's motto does not exist in London, and the capital of this country, so moral and so Christian, exhibits sights too heart-rending to imagine. Girls of 14 or 15, with dyed hair and wau-looking faces daubed with paint, stand about drunk and in ragged clothes, the passers-by for a vile wage. Worn out with fatigue, they drop in the gutter at day break. They have been up and down the street six mortal hours! It is horrible! The inhabitants of London are beginning to take the matter up, petitions are being prepared. It is high time. The drunkenness in the streets is indescribable. On Saturday nights it is a general witches' sabbath. The women drink to almost as great an extent as the men. In Scotland, they equal them, in Ireland, they surpass them. My authority is an official report made to the English government in 1877.



They who work early and late the year round need occasionally the healthful stimulus imparted by a whole-some tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a purgative, a cathartic, a remedy and a preventive of disease. It commands it. It checks rheumatism and material symptoms, relieves constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness, arrests premature decay of the system, cures the infirmities of age. For sale by all druggists.

30 DAYS' TRIAL.
LITTON-VOLTAIC BELT and other Electric Appliances are sent on 30 DAYS' TRIAL to all who send \$1.00 for the Voltaic Belt. The Voltaic Belt is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the nervous system, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Spasms, etc. It is a powerful stimulant and a powerful sedative. It is a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the nervous system. It is a powerful stimulant and a powerful sedative. It is a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the nervous system.

1884.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—18 PAGES.

Suited to boys and girls of from six to sixteen years of age.

Volume V, Commences Nov. 6th, 1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE is the best weekly for children in America—Southern Christian Advocate.

All that the article's skill can accomplish in the way of illustration has been done, and the best talent of the country has contributed to its text.

In its special field there is nothing that can be compared with it—Hartford Evening Post.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE
D. & R. G.
RAILWAY.

IN

COLORADO

NEW MEXICO

AND UTAH

THE NEW SCOTIA ROUTE TO

UTAH, MONTANA,

AND THE

Pacific Coast.

The best route, because

THE MOST CONVENIENT,

THE MOST PICTURESQUE,

THE MOST DIRECT

Opening to the ranchmen over a million acres of fertile land—to the Stock Grower vast ranges yet unclaimed; and to the Miner regions rich in the precious metals.

—THE

Denver & Rio Grande

IS THE—

FAVORABLE ROUTE

FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Between all the most important Cities and Mining Camps in Colorado and Utah. Over 1,500 miles of Standard and Narrow Gauge, splendidly equipped and carefully managed.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE EXPRESS

Is operated in connection with the railway, and guarantees prompt and efficient service. All rates reduced to the minimum.

D. C. DODGE, General Manager.

DENVER, COLORADO.



Chicago & North-Western

RAILWAY

IS THE OLDEST, BEST, AND MOST EQUIPPED AND LEAST

LEADING RAILWAY

OF THE

WEST AND NORTHWEST

OF THE

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

And all points EAST, such as

Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & North-Western and the D. & R. G. depart from the same place and use the same joint union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, P. & W. and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R.R.s, and the Kansas and Pac. Handle routes.

Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO

Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars.

Agents upon tickets agents selling you tickets via this line. Remember your ticket, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route—AND WILL TRAVEL NORTH OR WEST.

THE D. & R. G. Real Estate. \$10,000 TO LOAN

In Sums to Suit.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

House of 6 rooms, N. Tejon st. \$40.00
House of 6 rooms, N. Weber st. 40.00
House of 8 rooms, Boulder st. 48.00
House of 6 rooms, Kansas st. 38.00
House of 9 rooms, N. Nevada 50.00
House of 7 rooms, Tejon st. 35.00
House of 7 rooms, Nevada ave. 40.00
House of 6 rooms, Nevada ave. 25.00
House of 4 rooms, Tejon st. 25.00
House of 4 rooms, Wabash ave. 18.00

Unfurnished Houses.

Residence of 9 rooms, Cascade ave. \$25.00
House of 7 rooms, N. Nevada ave. 25.00
House of 6 rooms, N. Tejon st. 11.00
House of 6 rooms, Pike's Peak ave. 10.00
House of 6 rooms, Cascade st. 4.00
4-room house, Cascade ave. 15.00
House of 8 rooms, Nevada ave. 30.00
House of 4 rooms, Nevada ave. 15.00
Nice house in central location very cheap.

An Entirely New List of Property For Sale will be advertised in this Column Each Week. List for the Week Ending March 1st, 1884, is as follows:

SHERRAN RANCH. One of the largest ranches in this part of the country, including some fine sheep; also, a choice ranch near town.

5833 N. TEJON ST.—100x190 feet, vacant. \$700

5876 NEVADA AVE. House of five rooms, in desirable location on N. Nevada avenue and very near the center; will be sold at a sacrifice and on monthly payments.

5577 CASCADE AVE. Residence on 100 foot corner. 5,000

5875 N. WEBER ST. Choice lot. 550

5880 CASCADE AVE.—Vacant corner 100x190 feet. 1,200

5870 STOCK RANCH—Fine range, with plenty of water, good improvements, very desirable and near the city. 7,000

5829 VACANT LOT—Very central. \$50

5865 S. NEVADA AVE. Vacant lot, 50x190 feet. 175

5866 NEVADA AVE. 100 feet front lot south. 350

6010 N. WEBER ST. A pretty cottage can be bought at a bargain, the furniture included.

6133 N. NEVADA AVE. Carefully built house of modern style on fine corner. 5,000

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or leasing money callously invited to call. Charge always in attendance to examine same.

D. C. DODGE,

No. 17, North Tejon St., Opp. Opera House.

INVALUABLE

Works of Reference

For Home Libraries and Schools.

WORKS OF REFERENCE. QUARTO DICTIONARY of the English Language. New edition, with Supplement. Unabridged and profusely illustrated. The standard and in all respects best Dictionary published. Library sheep, marbled edges, \$10.00.

TIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Containing complete and concise biographical sketches of the eminent persons of all ages and countries. By J. Thomas, A. M., M. D. Imperial 8vo, sheep, \$10.00.

TIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. A complete geographical dictionary. New edition, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged, containing supplementary tables, with the most recent census returns. Royal 8vo, sheep, \$12.00.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA. An American revised edition. The best in every way. A dictionary of universal knowledge, profusely illustrated with maps, plates and wood cuts. Ten volumes, royal 8vo. Several editions, at various prices.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMISTRY. Theoretical, practical and analytical. By writers of eminence. Richly and profusely illustrated. Two volumes, Imperial 8vo, extra cloth, \$24.00.

ALLIBONE'S DICTIONARY OF AUTHORITY. A Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, living and deceased. By S. Austin Allibone, LL. D. Three volumes, Imperial 8vo, extra cloth, \$24.00.

READER'S REFERENCE LIBRARY. Containing "The Reader's Handbook," "Words, Facts and Phrases," "Ancient and Modern Familiar Quotations," "Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary," and "Roget's Thesaurus of English Words." Five volumes, bound in half-morocco, in cloth, \$12.50; or, each volume sold separately.

*For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent, free of expense, on receipt of the price by the publishers.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

715-717 Market St., Philadelphia.

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital - \$50,000

Surplus Fund - 15,000

IRVING BOWBERT, President.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Asst. Cashier.

Buy and sell foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business.

Wills & Sharpless
REAL ESTATE

AND—
NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

City and Country Property

For Sale on Easy Terms

MONEY TO LOAN

On approved Real Estate security in sums to suit borrowers.

We offer the Following Desirable Properties

FURNISHED HOUSES.

A furnished house of 12 rooms on North Cascade, per mo. \$45.
A furnished house of 8 rooms in one of the best neighborhoods in town, per mo. \$30.
A large house on 10th and Broadway, 13 rooms, large grounds, stable etc. will rent either furnished or unfurnished at a reasonable rate.

Two houses of 8 rooms each on Boulder St., per mo. each \$10.
Furnished house of 8 rooms near town, with 8 acres of rich cultivated land, per mo. \$40.

OFFICES, ETC.

Several rooms in a desirable location for built up, on Tejon street.
Front office in street block, on Pike's Peak. The large rooms on the second floor of a building on Tejon street, very central.
Four rooms on second floor of a building on Pike's Peak avenue.

Rooms on the first and third on the second floor of the building known as the New Hotel, on Tejon street.

RANCHES.

A large well built house, stable and 200 acres of land on yearly rental.
A ranch of 800 acres near town with good improvements, cuts 25 tons of hay.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

The Wood house of 8 rooms, facing west, opposite the College Building, per mo. \$20.
House of 6 rooms, corner lot, on N. Nevada; per mo. \$20.
House of 6 rooms on 100 foot corner on North Weber, per mo. \$15.

House of 8 rooms on Clifton, per mo. \$8.
House of 6 rooms near Weber at a desirable rental.
House of 6 rooms, bath room, etc., on St. Vrain street; per mo. \$20.

House of 6 rooms in good order, on Wabash avenue, near Pike's Peak; per mo. \$18.
House of 3 rooms in a very central location on Cascade avenue, per mo. \$12.
House of 3 rooms on full lot on Wabash with stable and all conveniences, per mo. \$12.

House of 7 rooms on large lot on Wabash avenue just north of Pike's Peak, per mo. \$20.
Central house on Pike's Peak, per mo. \$20.
Great house of 7 rooms on Weber just north of Pike's Peak, per mo. \$25.
House of 6 rooms with stable in fine location on Weber street, per mo. \$20.
House of 3 rooms on Moreno ave., per mo. \$5.
House of 3 rooms on N. Nevada; per mo. \$10.

OFFICE, NO. 19 N. TEJON STREET

W. A. RICHARDS

County Surveyor,

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

OFFICE Over Robinson's drug store.

W. A. RICHARDS

Colorado Springs, Colo.

OFFICE Over First National Bank.

JOHN CAMPBELL & J. E. MCINTYRE

CAMPBELL & MCINTYRE

Of Any Size and Style Gotten Up.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Leadville mail, for Pueblo, El Moro, West Cliff, Leadville and Kansas City, arrive 11:30 a. m., depart 11:40 a. m.

No. 2. Leadville express, for Pueblo, Kansas City, Leadville, Frisco, Fort Collins, Denver and New Mexico, and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 10:37 p. m., depart 10:45 p. m.

No. 3. Express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, Ogden, San Francisco and all points west, daily, arrive 10:07 p. m., depart 11:00 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Denver express, from Leadville, west Cliff, El Moro, Pueblo and Kansas City, arrive 4:45 p. m., depart 5:00 p. m.

No. 1. Eastern express, from Fort Collins, Frisco, Leadville, Pueblo, West Cliff, Denver and New Mexico, and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 3:55 a. m., depart 4:00 a. m.

No. 4. Atlantic express, from California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Gunnison and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 6:40 p. m., depart 6:44 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

Leave Colorado Springs. Leave Manitou.

10:15 a. m. 8:00 a. m.

12:05 p. m. 11:15 a. m.

5:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m.

Through tickets for to all principal cities, at the depot, parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville, Pullman palace coaches attached to night train. Horion reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge to the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or write to J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH.

No. 1. 4:45 p. m. No. 2. 9:30 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Sundays from 12 m. to 1 p. m. and from 5:30 to 6:00 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH. DEPART.

Via D. & R. G. 11:12 a. m. 8:00 p. m.

Via D. & N. O. 6:30 p. m.

GOING NORTH. ARRIVE.

Via D. & N. O. 9:15 a. m. 5:30 p. m.

Via D. & R. G. 12:30 p. m. 10:40 p. m.

MAILS FROM SOUTH.

Via D. & N. O. 9:45 a. m. 5:45 p. m.

Via D. & R. G. 3:50 p. m. 3:55 p. m.

MAILS TO SOUTH.

Via D. & N. O. 11:20 a. m. 12:40 p. m.

Via D. & R. G. 11:20 a. m. 12:40 p. m.

Colorado City & Manitou. 11:20 a. m. 12:40 p. m.

Mail for San Francisco and Boston closes Sunday at 8:00 p. m. Arrives Thursday at 6:00 p. m.

Mail for Buffalo and Sanborn closes Monday at 12 m. and arrives Saturday at 3 p. m.

Marshal Smith was in the city yesterday and left for the north on the afternoon train.

Dr. J. J. Stewart has established his office in the Union block, 514 Broadway, Sagendorf's drug store.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence has gone east for a short stay. He will visit Detroit, Cincinnati and New York.

The first quarterly examination of El Paso county teachers will be held at Court House hall to-day beginning at eight a. m.

Contractor Swan has resumed work on the artesian well. The old pipe will be extracted and the new inserted, then the work of drilling will be continued.

The next lecture in the First M. E. church course takes place on or about March 12th, by Major Dane. Subject: "Up the Nile and through the Alps with a knapsack."

Mr. Ed. Howbert was up from Bonanza yesterday. He informed us that the snow has not interfered with mining there. After a short visit in Denver Mr. Howbert will return to the mountains.

A summons was served on Mr. Stockbridge yesterday requiring him to appear before Justice Pivley on Saturday morning and show cause for having on his premises the liquor found by the officers on Wednesday.

Messrs. Brigham & Callaway had on exhibition in their new shop yesterday a weather faceted by the Colorado Springs Live Stock company in Nebraska. It beat anything heretofore exposed for sale in Colorado Springs.

There will be a free illustrated lecture at the Colored M. E. church this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "God's character and his plan for creating, developing and perfecting man, and the earth for man." All are cordially invited to attend.

The public are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Irving Institute at the college this evening. The programme will consist of the reading and discussion of three essays. The meeting will begin at half past seven and will be held in the south wing.

Go and see the "Hoop of Gold" at the opera house to-night. It is one of those thrilling and realistic pieces that always seem to win. It had an unprecedented run in London where it found great favor with the critics and achieved a popular success. The scenery is said to equal any heretofore put on the stage in Colorado Springs.

The Republic credits the GAZETTE with announcing a subscription of the local performance, "Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," at the opera house on Monday night, the same date given Haverly's Strategists. No such announcement has been made through the columns of the GAZETTE and the Republic had better devote its attention to correcting its own errors.

Mr. A. M. Pryor, of Easton, has sold for seventy-five dollars to Mr. J. McConnell of the same place, the red and white short horn bull Ned Gray. This bull was bred by Mr. Allen Pryor, of Garden Grove, Iowa. It was calved October 10, 1882, got by imported Earl of Derby (26,492) out of Duchess, by Plantagenet (22,331) Duchess 3d, by Pearl of Oakland (10,568), Duchessella by Julius.

The Western Union Telegraph company announces the following rates, to take effect March 1st. No rate from Colorado Springs

will exceed \$1.00 day and 75 cents night for ten words, except British Columbia, Oregon, Washington territory and western Texas, these points having day and night rate, the same. Indian territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming rate is now 75 cents instead of \$1.00. Rates to Denver and Pueblo are now 25 cents.

Articles of incorporation of the Turkey Creek Irrigation Ditch and Land Improvement company were filed in the county clerk's office yesterday. The object of the company is to construct and maintain an irrigation ditch from the east fork of the Little Beaver, starting from a point about two miles south of Mount Rosa. The ditch will be about ten miles in length and will have a capacity of 800,000 inches. It is proposed to irrigate and improve the land along the lines of the ditch. Messrs L. D. Simpson, J. P. Connelley and S. P. Bixby are the incorporators and will act as trustees. The company has a capital stock of \$10,000 divided into 1,000 shares at \$10 each.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Gardner desire to tender their sincere thanks to the large number of sympathizing friends who were participating in kindness during the recent heavy bereavement which has sorely stricken their hearts. The generous offerings of flowers, especially the token of sympathy from a stranger lady will long be remembered with increasing gratitude.

DIED.

CHRISTOPHER—At Colorado Springs, February 20, Christopher Christensen, aged 82.

BURIALS LOCATED.

10¢ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HAYTAKIN & BAKER, Undertakers and Embalmer.

No. 3 Pike's Peak Avenue. 118-17

HAYTAKIN & FAIRLEY, Funeral Directors, 109 E. Huerfano st., 3 doors from the City drug store. 118-17

THE TRAVELER

Always recognizes the importance of taking the short through line. Time can be saved by taking the Denver and Rio Grande railway trains leaving Colorado Springs daily at 3:00 and 6:45 p. m., both of which make connection at Denver with 9:35 p. m. of the Burlington route, which line, in connection with the Denver and Rio Grande, makes the shortest and quickest route to Chicago and all points east. For months past, the Burlington route has been running its Pullman Palace sleeping cars between Denver and Chicago without change and is doing so to-day. No danger of missing connections at Missouri River crossing. Being under one ownership on line, it can offer inducements that cannot be equaled. Be sure your tickets read via the popular Burlington route. Sleeping car accommodations and railroad tickets can be secured of J. M. Robinson, agent, Colorado Springs. 118-17

BOYS' CLOTHING.

F. E. Dow has just received the largest stock of boys' clothing ever brought to this city. 118-17

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